

ALD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
(WILLIAM McKENDRICK, M.D., D.P.H.)

Which includes the Annual Report of the

Sanitary Inspector
(F. J. LEVESLEY, M.S.I.A.).

FOR THE YEAR

1948



General Purposes Committee

1 9 4 8

Chairman:

Councillor H. MARS JONES, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor F. M. PORTER, J.P.

Councillor Edward Jones (Abergele Rural).

Councillor W. D. Pryce-Jones and Edward Parry (Betws-yn-Rhos).

Councillors E. K. H. Turnour and J. W. Hand (Bylchau).

Councillor Robert Davies (Cefn).

Councillors Watkin Lloyd and William Evans (Llanfairtal-haiarn).

Councillors Richard Pritchard and John Salusbury (Llanefydd).

Councillors Glyn Griffiths and Robert Roberts (Llansannan).

Councillors Miss J. Hughes, John Carwright and David Williams (Llansantffraid).

Councillors J. Franklin Morris and Robert Roberts (Trefnant).

Medical Officer of Health:

Dr. MEREDYDD FFOULKES (deceased).

Sanitary Inspector:

Up to February 15th: IVOR PRICE, M.I.Mun.E., Certificate Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.

From May 24th: F. J. LEVESLEY, Certificate Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board, Final Certificate Institute of Housing in Estate Management, Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute in Meat and Food Inspection.

Owendale,
Alexandra Road,
Colwyn Bay.

18-8-49.

The Chairman and Members,
Aled Rural Ristrict Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith the Annual Report on the health of the residents in your area and the sanitary circumstances in which they live. The report includes the Sanitary Inspector's report to me on his work during his half year in Aled.

As there does not appear to have been an Annual Report for some years, it has not been possible to report progress in a statistical form. The figures noted here for 1948 are in keeping with those of the North Wales Coast. The Death Rate is above that of England and Wales as a whole, largely due to the preponderance of elderly persons in the area—exactly half of the persons who actually died in your area had passed the allotted span of three score years and ten. Only one person died between the ages of 5 and 40. There were 16 deaths from cancer and 37 from heart and circulatory diseases.

The birth rate is low—another result of the elderly population.

Infectious disease was practically non-existent.

The year brought extensive changes in the set-up of Health Services. The Hospitals are now managed by the Regional Hospital Board; medical treatment by General Practitioners in the home is provided by the Executive Council; Nursing in the home is the responsibility of the County Council. We have not settled down to the new régime yet and we are finding difficulties. In years gone past, we have expected to be—aye, we have insisted on being—ill at home; we have desired our old folk to be about us that we may show to them our appreciation of their love and care in our times of trouble and that we might have them as the rallying centre of the family; Now we insist on going to hospital if there is any excuse and we object to the old folk being a “nuisance

in the home"—the family has no rallying point and it is doubtful whether we have "homes"—we merely have houses. The National Health Act did not cause this tragic state but was caused by it.

Aled is likely in the near future to become part of Number Two District of Denbighshire for County Council purposes. This will give it kinship with Denbigh and Ruthin Boroughs, the Llanrwst Urban area and the Ruthin Rural, Hiraethog Rural areas. This re-arrangement will lead to the appointment of a permanent Medical Officer of Health. May I say that I have had very pleasant relations with you, Sir and your Committee, and that in your Officials I have found an efficient, co-operative and enthusiastic team.

Yours sincerely,

WM. McKENDRICK,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

District Statistics

Area of Rural District	69,206 acres
Rateable Value	£25,606
Number of Inhabited Houses	2,034
Product of Penny Rate	£103 11s. 9d

The district comprises ten rural parishes as follows:—

Parish.	Popula- tion.		Area in acres.		Number of Houses.
Abergele (Rural)	763	...	4789	...	103
Betws-yn-Rhos... ..	440	...	6812	...	144
Bylchau	459	...	6763	...	173
Llanelian	441	...	4868	...	110
Llanfairtalhaiarn	841	...	11240	...	258
Llannefydd	629	...	7606	...	184
Llansannan	849	...	15545	...	251
Llansantffraid	1549	...	5283	...	490
Cefn	434	...	3268	...	124
Trefnant	681	...	3032	...	197

These figures have been compiled locally and so do not agree with the Registrar-General's estimate.

Aled Rural District

VITAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) of district	69,206 acres
Registrar-General's Estimated Population mid-1948 ...	6,808
Inhabited Houses	2,034
Rateable Value	£25,606
Sum represented by a penny rate	£103 11s. 9d.

LIVE BIRTHS.

	Male.		Female.		Total.
Legitimate	42	...	53	...	95
Illegitimate	3	...	2	...	5
Total	45	...	55	...	100
Birth rate per 1,000 population = 14.7					

STILL-BIRTHS.

Legitimate	3	...	1	...	4
Illegitimate	—	...	—	...	—
Total	3	...	1	...	4
Still-births per 1,000 population = 0.58					

INFANT MORTALITY.

Legitimate	1	...	2	...	3
Illegitimate	—	...	—	...	—
Total	1	...	2	...	3
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 birth = 30					

DEATHS.

Male: 44. Females: 33. Total: 77.

Death rate per 1,000 population = 11.3

Deaths from Puerperal Causes	0
Deaths from Cancer	16
Deaths from Measles	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1

I am unable to give figures for each Parish as the Registrar-General deals with the District as a whole. Nor am I able to compare the 1948 figures with previous ones as I have no copy of a previous report. It may be of interest, however, to compare the Aled Statistics with those of England and Wales:

	Aled.	England and Wales..
Birth Rate	14.7	... 17.9
Infant Mortality Rate ...	30	... 34
Stillbirth	0.58	... 0.42
Death Rate	11.3	... 10.8

The following table shows the causes of death:—

	Male.	Female	Total.
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	1	2
Cancer of—			
(a) Mouth or Throat (Male)	1	—	1
(b) Uterus (Female)	—	1	1
(c) Stomach	1	—	1
(d) Other areas	8	5	13
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	5	6	11
Heart Diseases	14	9	23
Other Circulatory Diseases	1	2	3
Pneumonia	1	2	3
Ulcer of Stomach	1	—	1
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	1	—	1
Appendicitis	1	—	1
Other Digestive Diseases	2	—	2
Nephritis	—	1	1
Road Traffic Accident	1	—	1
Other Violent Causes	2	—	2
All Other Causes	4	3	7
	44	30	74

This list shows that heart and circulatory disease caused 37 deaths—nearly a half of all the deaths. Cancer caused 16 deaths—nearly a quarter of all the deaths. There was no death from infectious diseases (except tuberculosis) and none from puerperal causes.

This list gives an accurate indication of the causes of death but it gives little guidance as to the ill-health and suffering that may occur in the area. It is noteworthy that only 37 of the 77 deaths credited to Aled actually occurred in Aled, the other 40 concerned residents who had gone to Hospitals at St. Asaph, Denbigh, Colwyn Bay and other towns. Of the 3 infant deaths one lived 2 days, one 3 days and the third lived 9 months. The first two might have been prevented by better ante-natal care of the mother during her pregnancy; the third was due to bronchopneumonia and was, therefore, avoidable. Amongst the dead, only one was between the age of 5 and 40; 19 of the 37 (exactly half) were over three score years and ten.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area:—

1. **Laboratory Services:**

- (a) **Bacteriological.**—The Ministry of Health has established at Conway a Laboratory where all desirable bacteriological investigations are done. Samples of water, milk, ice cream, etc., are sent by the Sanitary Inspector and the doctors practising in the area send sputum and throat swabs, faeces, blood, cerebro-spinal fluid, etc.
- (b) **Pathological.**—The Regional Hospital Board has established a pathological laboratory at Colwyn Bay Hospital. There, examination of any material likely to help doctors in the diagnosis of a disease is done free.
- (c) **Tuberculosis.**—The organisation of the now extinct Welsh National Memorial Association still functions as the headquarters of the tuberculosis section of the Regional Hospital Board and investigations of sputa, etc., are made at Cardiff.

Water is examined for purity by two methods:—

- 1. **Chemical Purity.**—Such examinations reveal contamination with undesirable chemicals—urine, faeces, poisonous metals, etc. It was the popular method until recently. It reveals facts that indicate distant pollution, but not necessarily dangerous pollution. This test is not nearly so important as Bacteriological examination. It is only done at fairly long intervals or to indicate the suitability of sources. The examinations are done at Assay Office, Goss Street, Chester.
- 2. **Bacteriological Purity.**—This is a vital test and all sources of drinking water should be examined bacteriologically at frequent intervals. The test reveals the presence of bacteria and gives an indication as to whether they are likely to be dangerous to health or not. In an area like yours, where there are many shallow wells, there is much contamination. This will be dealt with later in my report. Tests are done at the Ministry of Health Laboratory, Conway.

MILK.

Milk is a food that is consumed in a raw state, therefore, it can easily carry disease from cow, cowshed, milker, etc., to the consumer. Moreover, it has not a good keeping quality. If carefully and hygienically handled, it should keep 48 hours or more. In pre-war days this interval was probably enough to ensure economic handling but to-day, controlled handling means delayed disposal and the 48 hours gives a small margin. For this reason, if for no other, we must insist on clean milk production. There is a test which (many experts hope) indicates the keeping quality of milk. It is the Resazurin test. Milk may be tested thus at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Laboratory, Colwyn Bay.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

In July, 1948, the County Council became responsible for the transport of persons unable to travel by ordinary public transport to and from Hospitals. I would emphasise that the Ambulance or Sitting case car (taxi) is only available to those who cannot travel because of their illness, by train or bus. The service tends to be abused and efforts are being made to secure reasonable use. Ambulances are stationed at Colwyn Bay, Abergele and Denbigh for transport to General Hospitals. There are also ambulances at Colwyn Bay and St. Asaph Isolation Hospitals to transport infectious cases.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Until July, the local Nursing Associations voluntarily provided nurses and midwives who treated sick persons at home. The service was paid for by subscriptions and by fetes, etc. The service now is provided free and is administered by the County Medical Officer of Health.

CLINICS.

These are provided by the County Council. The only one that meets in the area is at Glan Conway where a Child Welfare Clinic meets at 2 p.m. on alternate Mondays in the Church House. The residents of Aled are, however well provided with Clinics in neighbouring towns.

Colwyn Bay: At the Clinic, Nant-y-Glyn Road.

*Tuesdays: Child Welfare Centre at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. each week.

*Wednesdays: Toddler's Clinic at 2 p.m. (alternate weeks).

Thursdays: Orthopædic Clinic at 10 a.m. (alternate weeks).

Fridays: Tuberculosis Clinic at 9.30 a.m. (on first and third Fridays of each month).

*Ante-Natal Clinics at 2 p.m. each week.

The Obstetric Consultant attends once every four weeks on a Thursday when he sees women by appointment.

These appointments are made at the Friday ante-natal Clinic.

Llysfaen:

*Church House—alternate Mondays at 3 p.m., Child Welfare.

Mochdre:

*Church House—alternate Mondays at 3 p.m., Child Welfare.

Denbigh:

*Child Welfare Centre at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. on alternate Wednesdays.

Ante-Natal Clinic at 10 a.m. on all other Wednesdays.

Orthopædic Clinic at 10 a.m. on first and third Wednesdays. These are all held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh.

Abergele:

*Child Welfare Centre at 2 p.m. on alternate Thursdays.

*Ante-Natal Clinic at 10.30 a.m. on all other Thursdays.

These are held in the Baptist School Room.

As I attend all those marked with a * I can say that they are well patronised by mothers from the Aled district.

DAY NURSERY.

There is not a day nursery in the area.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

These diseases are treated as follows:—

1. Llandudno and District Hospital: Every Thursday at 2 p.m. (evening—males, and afternoons—females).

2. Chester Royal Infirmary—Out Patients' Department:
Males—Mondays, 5 to 7 p.m. Saturday—noon. Females—
Mondays, 5 to 7 p.m. Thursdays—5 to 7 p.m.
3. Bangor, Caernarvon & Anglesey Infirmary: Males—Wed-
nesdays, 6 p.m. Females—Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m.
4. Rhyl:

WATER SUPPLIES.

The following statement prepared by Mr. Levesley gives some detail as to the water supply of the district. It will be seen that the standard, both of quantity and quality, varies considerably. At one extreme is the Glan Conway village which is supplied with water in bulk by the Conway and Colwyn Bay Joint Water supply Board, through two branches from their trunk mains (one near Glan Conway Railway Station and one at Glan-y-Mor). The water passing into the area through these branches is metered by the Board and records of consumption kept.

In addition to the above, the Council have service pipes off the main trunk to about 30 dwellinghouses, also to the Cold Store at Pensarn. These services are metered by the Council.

The following is an approximate estimate (given me by Mr. Oliver Jones, Engineer to the Water Board) of the total amount of water delivered into the district during the year ended 31st December, 1948:—

Bulk Supplied (metered)	16,982,800 gallons
30 houses at 27,000 galls. per annum each (average) ...	810,000 gallons
Cold Store, Pensarn	240,000 gallons
Total during year	<u>18,032,800 gallons</u>

This means that those on the main receive 40-50 gallons each per day. The water is of great purity—it is regularly tested in Colwyn Bay, Conway and between Glan Conway and the Lake. Last year over 70 tests were made for bacteriological purity—all results were Class 1.

The following gives the Chemical Analysis:—

Tap on rising main (parts per 100,000 of water):	
Total solid matter in solution	4.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.0125
Nitrites	Nil

Chlorine in Chlorides	0.9
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80°F	0.164
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.006
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.010
Lead, Copper, Zinc	Nil
Microscopical ex. of the sediment	Nil
Temporary harness in degrees Clark	1.0
Permanent harness in degrees Clark	1.0
PH value	6.4

REMARKS (9/2/49): The above Chemical Analysis is satisfactory, the water being suitable for drinking and domestic use.

Abergele Rural Parish.—Dwellings and farm buildings in this parish are supplied from individual wells and springs. Clarendon School and the Manchester Sanatorium have private supplies.

Bylchau.—With the exception of a small number of dwellings in the Groes area supplies are from individual wells and springs. The supply to the Groes area, which includes the new Council Houses, is obtained from the supply to the Denbigh Mental Hospital. The existing Council Houses are provided with a small private supply.

Llanelian.—The greater part of this parish is entirely dependant on wells and springs. The hamlet of Llanelian is provided with a shallow well and pump. This supply is insufficient during certain periods, and, during such times, water is delivered in bulk from Colwyn Bay Borough. A small private supply serves a few houses in the Dolwen area.

Cefn.—A portion of the parish comprising some 100 houses is served by a 3in. main from the Rhyl main supply.

Betws-yn-Rhos.—Part of the village is supplied from the reservoir at Glyn Lws, the water being purchased in bulk from the Abergele Urban District Council. Twelve houses are provided for by means of a private supply to Minafon Farm.

Llanefydd.—This village is supplied by pump from a shallow collecting well. A piped supply serves the Council Houses.

Llansannan.—The built-up area of the village is supplied by a 3in. main from a storage reservoir served by a number of upland springs. This supply has to be supplemented during periods of drought from a river nearby. Slow sand filters are provided but results of bacteriological examinations point to the necessity of chemical treatment of the water.

The hamlet of Tan-y-Fron is provided with a piped supply from a storage reservoir. The school and Council Houses are also provided with a piped supply.

The hamlet of Brynrhydyarian is supplied with a piped supply from an upland spring. Two Council Houses in the area obtain a piped supply from Plas Isaf Farm,

Llanfairtalhaiarn.—This village has a main supply from an upland gathering ground. Results of bacteriological examinations have shown the water to be heavily polluted and a chlorination plant is to be installed.

Trefnant.—A main supply from Rhyl Urban District Council serves this village. Inadequate pressure has given rise to complaints from residents on the higher levels. A booster pump is to be installed which should result in an improvement.

I am informed by Mr. O. P. Cronshaw, Water Engineer to the Rhyl Urban District Council, that Trefnant received in bulk in the year ending 31st March, 1949, 9,720,000 gallons of water. This water is obtained from gathering grounds in the Llanefydd area, the supply being augmented by pumping from the River Aled through the Summer. The water is filtered by pressure filters at the Glascoed Waterworks and approximately 1 part per million of Chlorine added after filtration. Seventy-eight bacteriological reports were obtained by the Engineer during 1948, all being Class 1, and the Counties Public Health Laboratories state that from the aspect of chemical analysis, the water is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

The Rhyl undertaking is fortunate in having an abundant supply of water; despite the Summer drought, stocks are still good and restrictions that have been imposed on the use of hosepipes have been due mainly to the need for reducing the heavy demands on the distribution mains during the holiday period.

The following is a schedule showing the results of bacteriological examinations of water supplies.

It will be seen that apart from the Glan Conway and Trefnant supplies results are not satisfactory.

In the case of Llanellian and Llanefydd little can be done in the way of purification of the water. Permanent notices have been erected near the pumps in question drawing the attention of the public to the necessity of boiling all water used for drinking purposes.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Date and Supply	Plate Count Yeastral Agar 3 days 22°C per ml.	Plate Count Yeastral Agar 2 days 37°C per ml.	Probable number coliform bacilli MacConkey 2 days 37°C per 100 ml.	Approx. number of faecal and non- faecal coli. per 100 ml.	
				(a) Faecal	(b) Non- faecal
4. 8.48 Llanellian Village Pump	1000+	300+	1800+	1800+	...
9. 8.48 " "	1000+	500+	1800+	1800+	...
10. 8.48 " "	1000+	1000+	1800+	1800+	...
18. 8.48 Betws Village Pump (near Post Office)	42	10	25	0	...
1.11.48 Betws Village Pump (near Chapel)	300+	25	25	0	...
18. 8.48 Llanfair T.H.	120	31	350	350	...
25. 8.48 " "	300+	300+	1800+	1800+	...
8. 9.48 " "	90	120	90	17	...
25.10.48 " "	300+	33	...	180	...
22.11.48 " "	300+	220	...	250	...
28. 9.48 Llansannan	89	23	700	0	...
18.10.48 " "	176	5	25	8	...
29. 9.48 Trefnant	0	0	0	0	...
29. 9.48 Glan Conway	30	6	45	45	...
11.10.48 " "	0	0	0	0	...
11.10.48 " "	0	0	0	0	...
18.10.48 Llannefydd Village Pump	300	40	600	600	...
15.11.48 " "	174	28	50	20	...
22.11.48 " "	85	27	600	600	...

In addition to the above 28 samples were taken from private supplies. Of these eight only were found to be satisfactory. The owners concerned have been advised on the methods to be adopted to protect their supplies. There is generally found to be a complete absence of any protective works to springs and wells normally open to surface pollution. In some cases cattle were allowed to drink direct from the source. Apart from the supplies to the parishes of Trefnant, Glan Conway and part of Betws-yn Rhos, the water supply to the Rural District can only be described as most unsatisfactory.

OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES, 1948.

REMARKS.

This sample shows heavy pollution with coliform organisms of faecal type, and is not suitable for drinking in its present state.

This sample shows evidence of heavy excretal pollution. The water is not suitable for drinking in its present state.

This sample shows evidence of heavy excretal pollution. The water is not suitable for drinking in its present state.

Reasonably satisfactory.

Satisfactory for a shallow well water.

These samples show evidence of heavy excretal pollution. The water is not suitable for drinking purposes in its present state.

Very Unsatisfactory.

This sample is fairly heavily contaminated with faecal coli. It is not suitable for drinking purposes in its present state.

This sample contained a large number of faecal coli. Unsuitable for drinking in its present state.

Not suitable for drinking in its present state.

This sample contained a small number of coliform organisms which appeared to be of excretal origin.

Ministry of Health Class 1. Highly satisfactory.

This unsatisfactory result was investigated and as far as can be ascertained was due to local pollution.

Ministry of Health Class 1. Highly satisfactory.

Ministry of Health Class 1. Highly satisfactory.

This sample shows evidence of heavy pollution. It is not suitable for drinking purposes in its present state.

This sample shows a relatively small amount of excretal pollution. It is an improvement on the last sample.

This sample is heavily contaminated with faecal coli. Unsatisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Public sewers are provided in the parishes of Trefnant, Glan Conway, Llansannan, and Llanfairtalhaiarn together with the upper part of the village of Betws-yn-Rhos. Extensions and the installation of new sewage disposal works are largely dependant upon the provision of water supplies.

Trefnant Parish.—109 houses in the parish are connected to the main sewer. Final disposal is by land irrigation. The existing works are to deal with 36 new Council Houses and constant supervision and maintenance will be required to keep the works in a satisfactory condition.

Llanfairtalhaiarn.—There are 80 houses and 10 other properties connected to the public sewer. Improvement and extension to the existing works have been receiving the attention of the Council.

Llansannan.—The scheme for the provision of new disposal works and extension of existing sewers is in hand and should be completed during 1949. This scheme provides for the sewerage of the greater part of the village together with 25 new houses, 18 of which are being built by the Council.

Cefn.—The Council Houses in the parish are drained to sewage works provided by the Council. The remainder of the parish is served by individual septic tanks and conservancy methods.

Glan Conway.—The lower levels of the village are provided with a public sewer. No treatment works are, however, provided and disposal is by direct out-fall into the Conway Estuary. Separate works are provided for one Council Housing Estate. Provision for extension of the existing sewers and construction of disposal works are in hand.

Betws-yn-Rhos.—A small number of properties on the higher levels have been connected to the new disposal works provided in connection with the new Council Houses.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

I am indebted to Mr. D. Wynne Griffith for details of Food and Drugs sampled during the year. The report is as follows:—

ALED R.D.C., 1948.

Article.	No. Taken.	Genuine	Not genuine or sub-standard.
Milk	16	14	2
Cake Flour	1	1	—
Tinned Fish	1	1	—
Butter	1	1	—
Jam	1	1	—
Fish Paste	1	1	—
Sugar	1	1	—
	—	—	2
Totals ...	22	20	2
	—	—	2

Apart from two samples of milk which were slightly deficient in fat all the samples were certified as genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

D. WYNNE GRIFFITH,
Chief Inspector.

16 Woodlands Road East,
Colwyn Bay.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Responsibility for the immunisation of children against Diphtheria rests on the County Council. It is desirable that all children should be immunised before they reach their first birthday. A stimulating dose should be given when the children reach infant school age (5) and again when they reach Secondary School age (11). As I am Assistant County Medical Officer of Health with charge of all the clinics at which Aled children attend and most of the schools in the area, I can assure the Council that the children of their area are well protected. All schools were visited in 1949 and practically all eligible children treated.

Vaccination is no longer a legal requirement. It is done by the family doctor on request of parents. For half a century this country has been guarded by very efficient Port Sanitary Authorities supplemented by an International System whereby Medical Officers of Health have received warning of the incidence of Smallpox. Ships from infected ports usually took weeks to reach the country so that cases revealed themselves by the time the Port Medical Officer made his inspection. To-day, fast moving air transport has robbed us.

of this protective interval, therefore, the risk of smallpox has been increased. Parents should consider carefully this aspect of the problem.

No. of Cases notified at ages.	Years.										No. of Deaths at ages.	
											Years.	
Notifiable diseases.	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total cases re-moved to Hospital	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	Total.
Pneumonia	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Scarlet Fever	10	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	22	3	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid B.	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	43	4	20	17	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	3

TUBERCULOSIS.

It has not been necessary to take action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

The distribution of Tuberculosis Notification is shown in the following table:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths (new cases).			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1								
1—4								
5—9	1	1						
10—14								
15—19								
20—24		1						
25—34	1	1						
35—44								
45—54						1		
55—64								
65 and upwards ...								
Total	2	3				1		

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector).

Premises.	M/c Line No.	Number on Register.	Number of			M/c Line No.
			Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities... ..	1	3	3	...	...	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	20	14	1	...	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	...	...	...	...	3
Total		23	17	1	...	

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	M/c Line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	M/c Line No.
(1)	(2)	Found.	Remedied.	To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	(7)	(8)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding (2.2) ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—							
(a) Insufficient ...	9	1	1	...	...	...	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
(c) Not for separate sexes... ..	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
Totals	60	1	1	...	...	...	60

* REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Collection: Once a fortnight.

Premises from which refuse removed: 1,200.

Number of loads during year: 580.

Total cost excluding allowance for depreciation of lorry:
£610/6:

Cost per load: £1/1/0½.

Cost per collection: 4.69d.

Number of vehicles: 1.

Men employed on refuse collection: 2.

Mileage per gallon of petrol used: 12.6.

Refuse tips are maintained at Trefnant, Glan Conway, Llansannan and Llanefydd. Owing to shortage of labour it has not been possible to establish properly controlled refuse tips. As new sites are brought into use it is hoped to commence controlled tipping on a limited scale.

SALVAGE.

An attempt is being made to extend the collection of waste paper. Valuable assistance has been rendered in this respect by the Centre Organiser of the Women's Voluntary Service.

UN SOUND FOOD SURRENDERED BY SHOPKEEPERS DURING YEAR.

Article.	Reason for Surrender.
178 lbs. Beef	Mould
92 lbs. Beef	Mould
86 lbs. Beef	Decomposed
8 lbs. Cheese	Decomposed
82 Bars Chocolate	Damaged
6 lb. Pressed Beef	Blown
2 lb. Pressed Beef	Blown
2 lb. Peaches	Blown
12 oz. Minced Beef	Blown
46 lb. Beans and Tomato Sauce	Blown
26 $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Tins Melon	Blown
2 $14\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Evap Milk	Damaged
3 $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Marmalade	Blown
1 15 oz. Pilchards	Blown
1 15 oz. Baked Beans	Blown
7 $14\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Evap Milk	Damaged
7 Boxes Camembert Cheese	Decomposed
1 Tin Sardines	Blown
2 Tins Minced Beef	Blown

No statutory action was necessary in respect of unsound food.

MILK SUPPLIES (RETAIL).

Visits and inspections	30
Number of samples taken	12
Samples found satisfactory	8
Samples found unsatisfactory	4

One of the unsatisfactory samples was a school milk supply. This supply has been discontinued and the present supply is pasteurised, samples of which have been consistently satisfactory. One retailer responsible for one unsatisfactory sample has given up milk retailing.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Public supplies including wells	22
Visits and inspections	36
Private supplies inspected	35

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

Housing Defects	15
Condition of Factory	1
Drainage	5
Refuse Disposal	4
Cowsheds	1
Water Supply	7
Formal Notices served in connection with above	2
Formal Notices complied with in connection with above	2
Informal Notices served	17
Informal Notices complied with	17

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Number of wholesale milk producers on register	561
Number of registrations during year	38
Number of retail purveyors on register	25
Number of farms producing Tuberculin Test Milk	23
Number of Farms producing Accredited Milk	11
Number of Cowsheds inspected	201

Informal Notices Served—

(1) Re. Structural Condition	51
(2) Re. Maintenance	63

Informal Notices complied with—

(1) Re. Structural Defects	18
(2) Re. Maintenance	42

Cowsheds completely reconstructed and brought to satis- factory standard	13
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New Cowsheds provided	8
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Absence of adequate water supply is a serious handicap in the production of clean milk.

During recent years several farmers have commenced to produce milk in premises not suited for the purpose, and considerable improvement in the structural condition of these premises is necessary. One of the commonest causes for complaint regarding cleanliness of methods lay in the condition of milking stools which frequently are encrusted with manure, and as the milker's hands invariably come into direct contact with the stools this is a direct source of manurial contamination.

SHOPS.

Number of retail shops on register	35
Number of inspections	30
Notices served	—

No complaints have been received regarding the condition of shops in the area. The question of inadequate water supply to certain shops is receiving attention.

SCHOOLS.

Number of primary schools in district	13
Inspections made	26
Informal notices served	7
Informal notices complied with	3
Number of Private Schools in district	4
Number of Informal Notices served	1
Number of Informal Notices complied with ...	1

Condition of a certain number of primary schools has been found to be unsatisfactory as regards structural condition and provision of adequate drainage. Negotiations with the responsible authorities is proceeding.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There are no industrial premises which emit smoke in sufficient quantities to merit special action.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Visits in connection with above	7
Premises disinfected	3

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Number of licences to slaughter issued 18

Number of licensed slaughterhouses 1

The one licensed slaughterhouse in the district is well maintained and has given no cause for complaint.

RODENT DESTRUCTION.

The Council have joined the Ruthin and Denbigh Joint Infestation Committee and obtained the part-time services of the Committee's Rodent Operator. During the year he was engaged on disinfection of refuse tips, sewers and private dwellings. No complaints of rats were received during the year.

SANITARY DEFECTS.

Septic Tanks cleansed or repaired	4
New drains laid	4
Drains tested	2
New Inspection Chambers provided	2
Inadequate paving made good	4

CAMPING SITES.

Number of licensed Camping Sites	—
Visits to other Sites	6
Informal Notices served	1
Informal Notices complied with	1

PETROLEUM ACTS.

Licences issued	18
Inspections of premises	12

RIVER POLLUTION.

No complaints of river pollution were received during the year. Serious pollution is not to be expected as no industrial wastes discharge into rivers.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Housing and Public Health Acts.**1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year:**

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwellings inspected for defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ... | 322 |
| Number of visits made for the purpose | 333 |
| 2. Number of dwellings (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | 231 |

Statutory Notices Served:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notice served under Sec. 9, Housing Act, 1936 | 1 |
| 4. Number of dwellinghouses made fit as result of such notices | 1 |
| 5. Notices served under Sec. 75, Public Health Act, 1936 | 2 |
| 6. Notices complied with under above | 2 |
| 7. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notice served under Sec. 11, Housing Act, 1936 | — |

Informal Notices Served:

- | | |
|---|----|
| 8. Number of informal notices served | 33 |
| 9. Number of informal notices complied with | 25 |
| 10. Number of dwellings in respect of which undertakings not to re-let have been accepted by the Council | 2 |

I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their consideration during my first half year of office, and to record my appreciation for the co-operation and help received from the Council's Officials.

F. J. LEVESLEY,
Sanitary Inspector.





